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197 2. The Uru-Chipayan stock is unrelated to either Quechua or Aymará, so far as is determinable from the heretofore solely lexical evidence; the phonemic systems of Aymará and Uru, for what this evidence is worth, seem quite wholly distinct.

114 197 802 3. There is an as yet unexplained misunderstanding concerning Raoul de la Grasserie's "Puquina-Uro." The basis for this last judgment is, in part, the numerical systems:[9]

English	*Quechua*	*Aymará*	*Puquina*	*Uru*
One	huc	maya	pesc	či
Two	iscay	paya	so	Bisk
Three	quimsa	kimsa	capa	ček
Four	tahua	pusi	sper	Ba'Bi'
Five	pichka	pesqa	tacpa	ta'snuku
Six	soccta	soxta	chichun	taxčuku
Seven	canchis	paqalqo	stu	Doko
Eight	pusacc	kimsaqalqo	quina	onko
Nine	iscon	jatunka	checa	san'Gu
Ten	chunca	tunka	scata	kalo

Polo's numerals for the Uru, quoted in Chamberlain, even less resemble Ore's Puquina (shi; piske; chep; pácpic, páctic; pacnucu; pacchui; tohoco; cohonco; sankau; kalo) than do my recordings, and neither Puquina nor Uru resembles Aymará or Quechua.

114 199 There remains, however, the vexing problem of the identity of the Uru and Puquina of Brinton, Ehrenreich, Uhle, Hervas, and Adelung-Vater. Métraux, following Rivet and De la Grasserie, has brought impressive evidence of their identity. He writes: "The Uro gave me decisive proof. They call their language *bukina*, *pukina* to distinguish it from Aymará. This fact had already been brought to my attention at La Paz; it was later confirmed for me by all my informants." Chamberlain, however, thoroughly convinced by Polo's vocabularies, argued the absolute distinctness of Puquina and Uru, and has followed Eric Boman in stating that they are separate stocks

[9] Quechua quoted unchanged from Brinton, *American Races*, p. 223; Aymará from my own field notes; Puquina from Geronimo de Ore, *Rituale*, in Brinton *op. cit.*; and Uru from my own *kaq'o-kaq'e* notes. Since I am not wholly familiar with Uru, the rendering aims more for phonetic accuracy than phonemic economy. The vocabulary, moreover, embodies the considerable language difficulties of having passed from Uru through Aymara and Spanish (the two languages of my interpreter at Ancoaqui) to the present English. Other references in this paragraph are to Alfred Métraux, *Les Indiens Uro-Čipaya de Carangas*, (JSAP 27, 1935), pp. 111–128, 325–415; (JSAP 28, 1936), pp. 155–207, 337–394; *idem*, *Contribution à l'ethnographie et à la linguistique des Indiens Uro d'Ancoaqui* (Bolivia) (JSAP 28) pp. 75–110; *idem*, *Contribution au folk-lore andin* (JSAP 26, 1934), pp. 67–102. Polo, *op. cit.* in Chamberlain (American Anthropologist 12: 417–24, 1910), pp. 412–413.

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ence of this latter, however, is evident to anyone familiar with the Aymará. Inasmuch as the almost unique grammatical sketch of Uru has appeared in a somewhat obscure and inaccessible publication,[15] a summary of the language of this little-known group may be of value to scholars and linguists.

The sounds b, v, d, f, ll, rr and z do not seem to occur in the language of the Uros. The adjective always precedes the noun, and has no mark of gender. The infinitive of the verb has several different terminations, apparently according to the words from which, when secondary, it is derived. Three tenses, present, past, and future, are distinguished by prefixed or suffixed particles, but the material at hand is not sufficient to enable one to settle the whole matter of conjugation, etc. In compound nouns Polo says (p. 480), "the components are arranged in the order which their signification expresses, *e.g. chekere-koche* (shoe), from *chekere* (what is covered), and *koch.* (foot)." The number of Uran words, whose etymology is known is, however, too small to settle this point completely.

The nymerical system of the Uros deserves a few words. There are separate words for 1, 2, 3; then 4, 5, 6, are, respectively, *pácpic*, *paknucu*, *pacchui*, in which a common first element *pac* appears; 7, 8, 9, *tohoco*, *cohonco*, *samaco* (also *sankau*) seem to have a common terminal *-co; kalo*, 10, is unrelated to the other numerals; 11, 12, 13, etc., are *kalosi*, *kalo-piske; kalo-chep*, etc.; 100 is *kalo-kalo* (also *pac*); and 1000 could be expressed by *kalo-pac*.

Among the principal suffixes in the Uran language are the following:

-ai; in names of male relatives, etc. (*apai*, fathers; *suhuai*, son; *chichulai*, brother, etc.)

-chi; in certain names of female relatives, etc. (*achichi*, grandmother; *machi*, daughter; *ushakpischi*, girl).

-ni; in certain adjectives (*chakni*, green; *chikni*, old).

-si; a frequent termination in nouns (*coasi*, water; *muksi*, cigar; *chacsi*, coca; *lucsi*, spoon; *tucsi*, stomach; *potsi*, axe; *chequisi*, lasso; *chici*, moon; *masi*, stone; *pacsi*, bridge.

Among the suffixes of the infinitives are: *-ai*, *-ana*, *-ani*, *-ara*, *-chi*, *-i*, *-ini*, *-k*, *-n*, *-qui*, *-si*, *-u*, *-ui*, etc. There is a negative or privative particle *ana-*, used as a prefix (*e.g. ana- chuni*, "ugly," *i.e.* "not beautiful.") This particle is also used some times with nouns (*e.g. ana-karchichi*, handless.) Incorporation (or at least collocation) of the pronoun in the verb occurs, as, *e.g.*, *lulicunkipec*, "dost thou desire to eat"? This word is derived from *luli*, "to eat"; *cun*, "thou"; and *kipec*, "to desire." The Uran language belongs to the class of American tongues which do not possess grammatical

[15] Polo, in the *Boletin de la Sociedad Geografico de Lima*, 10, 1901, pp. 445–482, from which Chamberlain's, and the present sketch, have largely been taken. Métraux' excellent work is predominantly on the Chipaya of Carangas; Raoul de la Grasserie's "Puquinan" is not undisputedly identifiable with Uru; and Alonzo de Barcena's *Lexica et Precepta in Quinque Indorum Linguis* (Lima ?1590), which is said to have contained a sketch of the language, is not known to exist in even a single copy.